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Save Each Day's Coupons for Intelligencer Photos.

SPEAKER CRISP

Blames the Democrats For the Inaction of the House.

HE ROASTS THE PARTY SEVERELY

For its Inability to Proceed With the Tariff Bill.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS HELD,

In Which the Democratic Opposition to the Wilson Bill Crops Out. Speaker Crisp's Resolution That it is the Duty of Every Democrat to Vote for the Consideration of the Bill and Attend the Session of the House, Causes Debate—Wheeler, of Alabama, Protests Against Free Coal and Iron—The Resolution Finally Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The Democratic caucus met in the hall of the house of representatives at 8 o'clock to-night to consider the Wilson tariff bill. There was a good attendance. Although the roll call showed only 134 members present, many came in during the call and it was estimated that there were 147 Democrats in attendance when the proceedings began. There are 216 Democrats in the house and a caucus quorum is 108. The attendance indicated that in the neighborhood of forty who are in the city remained away. There were no conspicuous absences among the "kickers."

As soon as the roll had been called General Wheeler took the floor and made a vigorous speech against the proposition to place coal and iron ore on the free list. Speaker Crisp followed. He offered a resolution declaring that it was the duty of every Democrat to vote for the consideration of the tariff bill and also that it was the duty of all Democrats to attend the sessions of the house and maintain a quorum, until the tariff bill is disposed of. In a ringing speech the speaker took occasion to rather sharply reprimand Democrats who had been responsible for the inaction of the house during the past three days. He said that the proper way to act for those who were dissatisfied would be to take the bill up and have it considered. No member would lose any of his rights and it would be to the honor and credit of the party to go forward and legislate. The party had been given a commission from the people and it was its duty to carry it out. The spectacle of the past three days had been a disgrace to the large Democratic majority in the house and he sincerely hoped that it was not to be repeated. The words of the speaker were loudly cheered.

UNDEMOCRATIC.

General Sickles, of New York, in replying to the speaker, declared that it was no part of the duty of any Democrat to vote for the consideration of a revenue bill, some of the features of which had not yet been reported by the committee. He directed his assault chiefly against the proposition of an income tax, which he declared un-Democratic, unpopular, impolitic.

Mr. Sperry, of Connecticut, followed in the same line, justifying his course in refusing to vote on practically the same grounds. He carefully avoided mention of the tobacco schedule, which is understood to be the chief ground of his objection to the Wilson bill.

Mr. Outwaite followed in support of the speaker's resolution, declaring that the time allotted for debate was enough and more than enough. What the country wanted, he said, was action.

Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, who refrained from voting for the last three days except on the last vote to-day, and who is opposed to free sugar, created something of a sensation by a ringing speech in support of the resolution. He wanted a Democratic tariff bill passed, and he thought the Wilson bill discriminated against his state. He had started out to oppose its consideration, but when he beheld the Republicans in solid phalanx charging the broken lines of the Democratic party, his Democratic blood rose, and he resolved to support the Democratic measure with the hope that his party would overrule the committee on the sugar proposition.

WANT QUICK ACTION.

Mr. De Witt Warner, of Kentucky, also warmly supported the speaker's resolution. He had received two thousand letters in the past few weeks from his constituents, many of whom opposed certain features of the bill. But on one proposition they were a unit. They wanted the uncertainty removed. They wanted the house to act and act at once. Loud applause greeted this statement.

After further debate the Crisp resolution was then adopted without a division. Another resolution was adopted that it is the sense of the house that if a proposition for an income tax was reported from the committee that two days additional should be given for debate.

Mr. Harter, of Ohio, and Mr. Robinson, of Louisiana, introduced amendments providing for a duty on sugar, but before a vote was had on either of the amendments, Chairman Holman recognized Mr. Black, of Georgia, to move an adjournment. The motion was carried with a rush, and at 10 o'clock the Democratic caucus adjourned.

STILL NO QUORUM.

Democrats Again Fail to Get up the Tariff Bill—Democrats Deliberately Absent Themselves—They Oppose the Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The power of the committee on rules was invoked to-day to break down the obstruction in the path of the tariff debate. An iron clad order was brought in setting out

the programme for the tariff debate and fixing January 25 as the day for taking the final vote. This resulted only in side-tracking Mr. Boutelle and his Hawaiian resolution, as when the vote came to be taken on the adoption of the order the Democrats lacked nine votes of a quorum. At least twenty Democrats at the capitol either absented themselves from the hall or refused to answer to their names when called. For four hours the Democratic leaders tried with roll call after roll call to bring their men into line, but instead of gaining, they lost votes on each successive roll call. The Populists, with the exception of Mr. Bell, of Colorado, also declined to aid the Democrats to get the tariff bill before the house, giving as the reason for this action the short limit it was proposed to set on the debate. Their votes would have made up a quorum. To-day's proceedings, are, therefore, of additional importance, as making the first time in the history of either branch of Congress since the organization of the third party that its members have held the balance of power.

THE REPUBLICAN ATTITUDE.

Mr. Burrows Explains the Cause of the Opposition—Protesting Against Injustice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Representative Burrows outlined the parliamentary attitude of the Republican side in the opposition to progress on the tariff bill.

"It is the first positive step in opposition to the Wilson bill," said he. "No exact plan of opposition has been determined so far as the Republicans are concerned, as the lines of opposition will have to be shaped to each forward movement of the friends of the bill as it develops. For the present the failure to vote is a protest against the unjust rule which the majority seek to pass by which general debate is limited to five days, beginning to-day. This day is already consumed and Saturday is not likely to bring much action. So that the rule, if passed, will limit the debate on this great measure, involving vast economic principles and industrial interests, to three days of next week. We protest at this injustice, and we will continue to protest at each successive stage of the contest."

National Banks in West Virginia, Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The abstracts of the condition of the national banks in the state of West Virginia, as reported to the comptroller of the currency at the close of business on December 19, shows the reserve to have been 29.54 per cent, against 30.74 per cent on October 19 last. Loans and discounts have decreased from \$6,792,525.09 to \$6,768,069; stocks and securities, from \$319,486.40 to \$317,920.69; gold coin, from \$397,572.43 to \$378,901.73; gold certificates, from \$35,870 to \$34,350; total specie, \$528,190.61; individual deposits, from \$5,622,070.59 to \$5,445,953.18.

THE PRIZE FIGHT

May Come Off After All as Intended—A Mysterious Letter—The Betting.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 5.—So certain are the members of the Duval Athletic Club that the Corbett-Mitchell fight will be pulled off in this city that another gang of men were to-day put to work on the arena, which is now over half completed. On Monday, the officials say, they will issue a statement in which their plans will be disclosed. These plans are said to be so perfect that there will be no way by which the fight can be prevented. Manager Bowden recently wired Governor Mitchell in regard to his position in the matter of the contest. Yesterday he received an answer, but denied that it referred to the subject in question.

This appears to be a bluff, however, on the part of Mr. Bowden, and it does not alter the fact that a letter from Governor Mitchell was received by him. It was of such an important nature that a meeting of the officials of the club was immediately called. The meeting did not last long, and it was evident that the news that Manager Bowden communicated to his brother officials was not very bad. The club people are now more positive than ever that the fight will take place. The betting here so far has not been of a very hot nature. Even money is now being offered here that Mitchell will not respond in the twenty-first round. Some of this has been taken, but the general opinion is that the English champion will make a long fight.

Sheriff Broward to-day declared that the club people were mistaken if they thought that he would stand quietly by and allow the fight to occur in Duval county.

MITCHELL'S EXCUSE

For Not Signing—He Should Have Thought of It Before Engaging to Fight.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 5.—Charles Mitchell is very angry over the fact that several southern newspapers have accused him of showing the white feather in not signing the amended articles when first presented to him. The pugilist asserts that he is wildly anxious to meet Corbett, but as he has a family he does not propose to violate the laws of the state and get himself in trouble. He further says that he is sorry now he did sign, and that if he had a chance he would take his name from the agreement. He stated positively that he would sign nothing more.

Mahoning Miners May Strike.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 5.—It is reported here to-day that all the miners in the Mahoning Valley will strike January 15. This action will be taken as the result of a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

READ the INTELLIGENCER'S Special Art Portfolio offer on page three to-day.

Glad Tidings.

The grand specific for the prevailing malady of the age, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, costiveness, general debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery Cure. This great herbal tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies. Samples free. Large packages 50c. Sold only by Logan Drug Co.

DR. J. A. McLANE DEAD.

One of the Best Known Physicians of West Virginia Dies at His Son's Home in Steubenville, Ohio—His Career in Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Jan. 5.—To-day at eleven o'clock Dr. Joseph Allan McLane, lately of Morgantown, W. Va., died at the home of his son, Dr. Charles H. McLane, of this city, aged seventy-four years. His death removes one of the early residents of Morgantown, who has been associated with the interests of that town for the past fifty years. He was born March 28, 1820, at Connellsville, Pa.

When a mere boy he removed with his parents to Morgantown, W. Va., where he attended the schools. He studied medicine under his father and completed his course at the age of eighteen in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. His paternal ancestors were physicians. His father was the patentee of Dr. McLane's celebrated liver pills. He was engaged in the active practice of medicine in Morgantown, and Monongalia county for forty years. His skill attracted attention even at an early age and gained for him all the practice he could possibly attend to.

Cold followed by an attack of grip caused his death. He was married to Mary Lazier, of Morgantown, and they completed his career at the age of eighteen in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. His paternal ancestors were physicians. His father was the patentee of Dr. McLane's celebrated liver pills. He was engaged in the active practice of medicine in Morgantown, and Monongalia county for forty years. His skill attracted attention even at an early age and gained for him all the practice he could possibly attend to.

The following children survive: Dr. Charles H. McLane and Alan E. McLane, of this city; Mrs. Lizzie D. Zollers, of Baltimore, Md.; and Dr. William L. McLane, of West Union, W. Va. Mrs. Isaiah Warren, of Wheeling, is the only member of his family surviving.

Dr. McLane has made his home here with his son, Dr. Charles H. McLane, for the past two years. Politically he was a staunch Democrat, although he was a fervent Union man during the rebellion. At the time of the raid of the rebel General Jones it was the argument of Dr. McLane, with a committee of Morgantown citizens that saved the bridge across the Monongahela at that point from destruction. Dr. McLane said to Jones when the latter said he intended to burn the bridge, and his men were already kindling the fire and tearing up the boards, "You had better leave the bridge to escape back on if you are attacked and forced to retreat." The rebel leader thought this good logic and countermanded the order. Religious Dr. McLane was a Methodist and very decided in his convictions. His remains will be taken to Morgantown, by way of Wheeling, for interment on Saturday morning, and services held at the old home.

Salem Election.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

SALEM, W. VA., Jan. 5.—The following ticket was elected at the town election to-day: Mayor, W. M. Blair; recorder, Towles and Zinn; councilmen, W. E. Leonard, E. A. Wilson, Hiram Wilson, R. T. Gordon and D. M. Boyers.

WANT HIS SCALP.

Now the Farmers of Colorado Demand Secretary Morton's Removal.

DENVER, COLO., Jan. 5.—R. A. Southworth, secretary of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of Colorado, this morning transmitted by order of the council of the union a copy of the following resolution to President Cleveland and J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture:

"Resolved, That we condemn the course pursued by J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, in his ungentlemanly and unfarmer-like, ignorant and vicious attack at Chicago on organizations of the tillers of the soil, and we earnestly urge President Cleveland to displace him with a competent man, who has at least some sympathy with the agriculturists. The office he now holds was created for the farmers at their demand and inasmuch as 88 per cent of all exports of the country are produced on the farm, we believe the farmers are entitled to a genuine representative in this office, one who is in sympathy with their interests."

The Kansas Tragedy.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 5.—The stomachs of G. W. Read and Miss Edith Scott, who died mysteriously at Independence, Kansas, last Monday, were brought to this city yesterday by J. W. Davis and given to Dr. Claude Hamilton, of the university medical college, for analysis.

Dr. Hamilton has not yet completed the examination but so far has found no poison.

Crazed by the Grip.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 5.—Mrs. Joseph Wanz, of Miami, jumped into the canal here to-day with her infant, both drowning. The woman was deranged by grip.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRE.

The duchess of Argyll died yesterday. Another conference will be held between the railroad operators and miners. The steamer A. L. Mason struck a snag near Friar's Point, Miss., and was sunk.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has resumed with a cut of 7 1/2 to 33 1/2 per cent in wages.

Will Farmer was hanged yesterday at Tuscaloosa, Ala., for the murder of his wife, Sarah, last August.

A school house in Kanawha county, this state, in which the Mormons had been holding meetings, was burned down Thursday night.

S. L. Ferguson, of Huntington, W. Va., is under arrest for perhaps fatally beating Cyrus Harper. Both are respectable young mechanics.

Arrangements for entertaining the G. A. R. encampment at Pittsburgh are progressing smoothly. It is expected that 300,000 visitors will be in the city.

The commissioner of internal revenue gave out a statement showing that the amount of taxes collected on beer ending fiscal year June 30, 1893, for West Virginia, was \$140,917.64.

The German Telegraph, the leading German paper in Indiana, and one of the oldest publications in the state, has signed a ninety year contract with the Associated Press. This was the only paper taking the United Press report in Indianapolis.

BLOODSHED FEARED.

The Revenue Cutter Corwin Arrives From Hawaii

AND REFUSES USUAL COURTESIES

To Newspaper Men, Such as Imparting Information

REGARDING THE SITUATION THERE.

The Vessel Brings Official Dispatches, Which Are Immediately Transmitted to Washington—Belief That They Contain the Reply of the Provisional Government to Minister Willis's Demand That the Queen be Restored—Captain Munger Refuses All Information as to What Has Happened in Hawaii, Which is an Unprecedented and Assinine Act on His Part.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—No one has been able to board the revenue cutter Corwin, that arrived here this morning from Honolulu, and not a word further is known of affairs in Hawaii. It is not generally believed here that she has any advices later than the Auckland dispatch of last night.

The Corwin's commander refused to give any information and declined to allow a messenger from the merchants' exchange to board the vessel. The Corwin avoided the San Francisco side of the bay and at 1:15 o'clock was off Sausalito on her way to Mare Island navy yard, thirty miles away. Officers, presumably having the government dispatches, were landed in a small boat near the Presidio military reservation west of San Francisco. The officers of the cutter absolutely refused to hold any communication with any one.

By the exercise of a little brief authority Captain Munger of the United States revenue cutter Corwin has made himself one of the most unpopular men on the Pacific coast. Especially has the revenue officer disgusted newspaper men by his churlishness. As a rule navy men and officers connected with the revenue service cheerfully impart information not in conflict with naval etiquette to newspaper men, and the action of Captain Munger to-day stood in dark relief against the white background of years of good and generous behavior on the part of other officers of his profession.

The reason for Munger's action to-day in refusing to allow any communication with his vessel is probably chagrin at the fact that the sailing of the Corwin for Honolulu from here was announced in the newspapers two days before she sailed. Munger made strenuous efforts to conceal the fact that he was going to Honolulu, and even after the newspapers published the news he emphatically denied that Honolulu was the destination. This time, evidently, he intends to get even with the newspapers and the public, and is taking no chances that will allow information of any kind to leak out.

No one would think of asking Munger the contents of official dispatches, even if he knew them, which is not probable, but people here wonder why a man whose salary they help to pay should be so cavalier in his treatment of them. They argue that the news of what has happened in Honolulu, except that transmitted in government dispatches, is not private property of the state department or of the Corwin's officers, and should, if withheld from them, it is believed here that the Corwin brought the answer of the provisional government to Minister Willis's demand for surrender. That reply is undoubtedly in the hands of the state department at Washington, and from the present indications Washington will have to be looked to for news.

BLOODSHED PROBABLE.

A naval officer at Vallejo when asked when the Corwin left Honolulu said:

"The Corwin is considered a speedy cutter and should make the trip from Honolulu easy in eleven days. She is a faster boat than the Tush, and it is my conviction that Minister Willis held the Corwin at least two days after the Alameda sailed for New Zealand. This being the situation it is more than probable that a clash has occurred between the powers, and that the mission of the Corwin is to tell the tale of the rejection of Mr. Cleveland's overtures by the provisional government. It would not surprise us, for letters from officers of the Philadelphia and Adams which are there, that would indicate that if the policy is forced on Dole he will resort to arms. On board the Mohican every thing is in readiness to sail in one day's time, should it be required. All that remains to be done on the Mohican is to replace the ship's galley." To-day the Mohican's crew are being thoroughly drilled and to-day Captain Clark had a landing party fully equipped for field service, supported by hospital corps and field pieces. The landing party were out nearly all day skirmishing over the reservation. This is of unusual occurrence here, and, since news of the Corwin's advent, it is whispered that there was more in landing than in the drill. The Mohican's muzzles were replenished yesterday, and her coal bunkers are full to overflowing. Commander Clark was seen, but he, like the other navy officers, knew nothing.

Whatever the dispatches, the one significant fact remains, that the navy department apprehends trouble and that they are on the alert is conveyed in the fact that while repairs could be made on the cruiser Boston, which recently went out of commission, nothing has been done and her complement of sailors are being held in readiness on board the receiving ship Independence. At marine barracks, excitement was at fever heat when it was said that the Corwin came for a detachment of marines.

SIGNIFICANT.

To-night several messages were received here from Washington, each ad-

ressed to Commander C. E. Clark, and bore the prefix admonition "rush." The dispatches were immediately sent over to the navy yard and delivered half an hour later. Commander Clark's cutter was called away, and Lieutenant Waden, executive of the Mohican, was hurried ashore, proceeding direct to the telegraph office, where he deposited several dispatches which were immediately rushed to their destination. Word has just been received that preparations are being made to load nearly one hundred tons of coal on the ship's deck. This information is reliable and it is thought that the dispatches are in response to those brought by the Corwin.

TROUBLE FEARED.

LATER—The officers at Mare Island are in a great state of excitement to-night. They firmly believe that there has been trouble at Honolulu and look for interesting developments.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY

Will Be Defended in the House by Mr. Raynor, of Maryland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—It is understood that Congressman Raynor, of Maryland, of the committee on foreign affairs, has received a communication from Secretary Gresham, outlining the policy of the administration in the Hawaiian matter. Mr. Raynor declines positively to give the contents of the letter or even to admit the receipt of it. But it is understood among Congressmen that Mr. Raynor has been in communication with the President and state department for some time and that he has been designated to outline the policy of the administration on the floor of the house. Mr. Raynor will reply to Mr. Boutelle, of Maine. It is gathered that he will strongly contend that the United States government was an active participant in the overthrow of the queen, that a crime was committed; that the surrender of the queen was to the United States; that the letters of Stevens coupled with the fact that the letters of Mr. Blaine to him are missing, are evidence of a conspiracy originated years ago and carried into successful execution as soon as an opportunity arose.

THE HAWAIIAN NEWS

Causes Anxiety in Washington—If True It Will Precipitate a Tempest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The Associated Press cable from Auckland announcing that Minister Willis had notified the provisional government to retire, as the queen had agreed to grant amnesty, has been an absorbing topic in congressional circles to-day. Word came from the state department to the foreign affairs committee, but as no mention was made of the minister's reported action, the information was doubted by Chairman McCreary, Mr. Raynor and others of the foreign affairs committee. Mr. McCreary said it would give a most startling turn to the situation if it proved true. Representative Hitt, the Republican leader of the foreign affairs committee said that if Minister Willis had taken the action reported, it would precipitate a tempest. The President had turned the whole subject over to Congress and yet before Mr. Willis had learned of this course he had executed a policy already abandoned. Mr. Hitt said this would be particularly serious if the minister's action had led to bloodshed.

There is intense anxiety in congressional circles for further news on the reported course of the minister and it is to be expected that the circulation of wild and groundless rumors on the floor of the house that fighting has begun in the streets of Honolulu.

The state department is not inclined to credit the statements as to Minister Willis's actions at Honolulu as contained in the cable dispatch from Auckland. Such action, it is said, is totally contrary to the instructions sent to Mr. Willis by the Corwin and received by him December 11. That he could have written to the provisional government, after he received those instructions, requesting that they surrender office, is denied with strong emphasis at the state department, and the expressions in the President's message in this connection are pointed to as refuting the statement. The setting afloat of such a report in Honolulu is attributed to a malign purpose to impugn the good faith of the President.

In the batch of correspondence sent to Congress on the Hawaiian question was a letter from Minister Willis which has not been published. In it he says that the men at the head of the provisional government are of high character and that to interfere would be to involve American interests.

Dispatches Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Cipher dispatches have been received by Secretary Gresham from the Corwin. They will not be given out to-night.

TREND OF TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of the Business Situation.

New York, Jan. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade: It is questionable whether the working force in the great industries has increased as yet, although about the first of the year considerable increase is expected. The number of mills starting and stopping were about the same. Still lower prices are recorded in iron and steel, both at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, without increase in volume of business. It is believed that the output of pig, though 40 per cent less than a year ago, exceeds the present consumption.

Sales of wool for the week amount to only 2,494,800 pounds, against 4,453,200 for the corresponding week last year. The volume of business represented by exchanges outside New York were 18.2 per cent less than for the same week last year.

The final classified returns of failures for the 1893 are not yet complete, but the reports received for the latter part of December have swelled the aggregate of commercial liabilities to \$338,493,401, of which \$167,545,985 are of manufacturing failures, \$123,716,960 of trading failures and \$47,230,516 of other concerns. For the past week the failures reported have been 511 in the United States, against 323 last year, and 41 in Canada against 17 last year.

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SHOT BY THE FRENCH.

A Startling Report That Comes From Senegambia.

BRITISH SOLDIERS ARE MASSACRED

By French Troops While on a Hostile Expedition Against the Sofas—A French Officer Captured—Sensation Caused in England by the News—Sicily Declared in a State of Siege by the Italian Government. More Riots and Many Lives Lost—A Serious Situation.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The military and political circles were excited to-day by a sensational report which reached here from Sierra Leone, Senegambia, the British colonial settlement of West Africa. According to the reports, Captain E. A. W. Landy, inspector general of the frontier police, and twenty-six men and several officers of the first battalion of a West Indian regiment, who were engaged in an expedition against the Sofas, have been killed, and it is added that they were shot by French troops.

It is also reported that a French officer engaged in the attack was captured, and that this confirms the story that the British force was destroyed by the French troops.

The affair has caused the greatest excitement. No further details have as yet been received. The expedition started a few weeks ago to chastise the Sofas, who have been giving much trouble to the British traders on the coast near the French territory.

IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

Sicily Under Martial Law by the Italian Government—More Bloody Riots Reported.

ROME, Jan. 5.—The decree proclaiming Sicily in a state of siege is proclaimed by a report of ministers to the king, which says that the deplorable neglect and growing evils of recent years have led to a serious situation, requiring exceptional treatment. The ignorant and deluded populists, led by individuals addicted to every kind of crime, have fomented pillage, incendiarism, murder and rapine.

A dispatch has reached Naples from the correspondent of a Neapolitan newspaper at Palermo announcing a most serious riot at Marino, eleven miles southeast of Palermo, a town having 9,000 inhabitants. The dispatch says that a body of rioters who were demanding the abolition of the Octroi duties in the manner now familiar through the disturbances in Sicily, made an attack upon the town hall, which resulted in thirty of the rioters being killed and fifty wounded by the troops which were called upon by the municipal authorities to quell the disturbances.

A dispatch from Catanesetta says that there was a demonstration there this evening under the auspices of the Fasci which wound up in a conflict between the troops and the peasants. One of the soldiers was wounded by a peasant, and when this was learned the troops fired a volley into the crowd of rioters and killed ten and wounded several others.

Private dispatches from all parts of Sicily say that the proclamation of a state of siege has produced a feeling of greater confidence among the people.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, generally fair; colder by Saturday night; northerly winds. For Western Pennsylvania, generally fair; cooler in southern portion; northerly winds. For Ohio, fair; easterly to northerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 56 3 p. m. 62
9 a. m. 58 7 p. m. 62
12 m. 60 62 Weather—Changeable.

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